

**Maintenance of Supplies/Equipment**

# **Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program**

**Headquarters  
Department of the Army  
Washington, DC  
25 August 1988**

**UNCLASSIFIED**

# ***SUMMARY of CHANGE***

AR 750-59

Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program

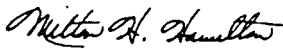
This new regulation provides policies and procedures for implementing and managing an effective corrosion prevention and control program for all Army system, equipment, and components.

Maintenance of Supplies/Equipment

## Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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*General, United States Army*  
*Chief of Staff*  
Official:

  
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**History.** This UPDATE printing publishes a new regulation that is effective 23 September 1988. This publication has been reorganized to make it compatible with the Army electronic publishing database. No content has been changed.

**Summary.** This regulation establishes Army policy and procedures for implementing and managing an effective corrosion prevention

and control program for all Army systems, equipment, and components.

**Applicability.** This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard (ARNG), and the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR) elements that manage systems, equipment, and components in any phase of their life cycle.

**Impact on New Manning System.** This regulation does not contain information that affects the New Manning System.

**Army management control process.** This regulation is not subject to the requirements of AR 11-2. It does not contain internal control provisions.

**Supplementation.** Supplementation of this regulation and establishment of command or local forms are prohibited without prior approval from HQDA (DALO-SMP), WASH DC 20310-0546.

**Interim changes.** Interim changes to this regulation are not official unless they are authenticated by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of the Army. Users will destroy

interim changes on their expiration dates unless sooner superseded or rescinded.

**Suggested Improvements.** The proponent agency of this regulation is the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms) directly to Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ATTN: AMCQA-E, ALEX VA 22333-0001.

**Distribution.** Distribution of this publication is made in accordance with DA Form 12-9A-R requirements for 750-series publications. The number of copies distributed to a given subscriber is the number of copies requested in Blocks 560, 561, and 562 of the subscriber's DA Form 12-9A-R. AR 750-59 distribution is C, D, and E for the Active Army, ARNG, and USAR. Existing account quantities will be adjusted and new account quantities will be established upon receipt of a signed DA Form 12-9U-R (Subscription for Army UPDATE Publications Requirements) from the publications account holder.

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#### Glossary

**RESERVED**

## Chapter 1 Introduction

### 1-1. Purpose

This regulation prescribes the policies, responsibilities, and procedures for implementing the Army Corrosion Prevention and Control (CPC) Program.

### 1-2. References

Required and related publications and referenced forms are listed in appendix A.

### 1-3. Explanation of abbreviations and terms

Abbreviations and special terms used in this regulation are explained in the glossary.

### 1-4. Concept

CPC is one of the fundamental considerations in assuring the sustained performance and readiness of Army systems and equipment. It requires active consideration in the materiel development, deployment, and storage processes. CPC requires action in design, testing, management, supply, maintenance, training, and awareness.

### 1-5. Exception

The CPC Program does not cover the Facilities Engineering Program as managed by the Chief of Engineers for real property and for the real property installed equipment defined in AR 420-49 and TM 5-811-4.

## Chapter 2 Responsibilities

### 2-1. Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (DCSLOG)

The DCSLOG has overall Army Staff responsibility for the management of the Army CPC Program. The DCSLOG will—

- a. Coordinate the CPC Program at Headquarters, Department of the Army (HQDA), and monitor the management of the CPC Program during design and production.
- b. Appoint a representative to coordinate HQDA level CPC Program activities with the U.S. Army Materiel Command (USAMC).
- c. Support adequate funding and personnel to implement the program effectively at the major Army commands (MACOMs).
- d. Evaluate the program's effectiveness.

### 2-2. Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition) (ASARDA)

The ASARDA will—

- a. Appoint a representative to coordinate Department of the Army (DA) level CPC Program activities with the DCSLOG, USAMC, and commanding generals (CGs) of MACOMs.
- b. Ensure that CPC is considered and supported in DA policies and guidance for management of the following:
  - (1) All systems acquisition and production.
  - (2) The development of research, development, test, and evaluation (RDTE) programs and activities.
  - (3) All military equipment standardization programs, including international programs such as standardization agreements (STANAGs).
  - (4) All logistics research and development initiatives.
  - (5) Logistics Support Analysis (LSA) as it relates to integrated logistics support (ILS) in the materiel acquisition process.

### 2-3. Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (DCSPER)

The DCSPER will—

- a. Ensure that CPC requirements for materiel are reflected in DA policies for the formulation, management, and evaluation of personnel and programs for all components of the Army. Particular consideration should be given to—
  - (1) Personnel utilization and distribution.

- (2) Training and education of military and civilian personnel to develop CPC specialists.

- b. Support MACOM CPC Programs.

### 2-4. The Surgeon General (TSG)

TSG will—

- a. Ensure that CPC is a consideration in the following:
  - (1) Drafting of medical materiel requirements documents.
  - (2) Direction, evaluation, and coordination of medical materiel.
  - (3) Medical materiel maintenance programs.
  - (4) Medical materiel life cycle management.
  - (5) Procurement, operation, and evaluation of all food service materiel and food and potable water contact surfaces.
  - (6) Survey of medical materiel during command logistics review and logistics assistance visits.
- b. Provide guidance to ensure Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards threshold effect levels and regulations for human health and environmental protection are observed during corrosion control practices. This guidance is especially important since volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, and other toxic and pollutant materials are commonly used in corrosion control.

### 2-5. Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command

The CG, USAMC has overall responsibility for planning and implementing the Army CPC Program as part of assigned materiel acquisition programs. The CG, USAMC will—

- a. Implement primary program policy and establish the necessary policies, procedures, and techniques to effectively administer the program.
- b. Establish a CPC Program office to administer the Army CPC Program.
- c. Support and provide assistance to the USAMC major subordinate commands (MSCs) and depots in the establishment and implementation of their individual CPC programs, with resources and technical expertise. The Center of Excellence, Materiel Technology Laboratory (MTL), will provide this technical expertise as required.
- d. Assure that CPC is considered in the following areas:
  - (1) Collection, distribution, and feedback of system test and equipment maintenance information relating to corrosion, including the following:
    - (a) Test Incident Reports (TIRs)
    - (b) SF 364 (Equipment Improvement Recommendations (EIRs)).
    - (c) SF 368 (Quality Deficiency Reports (QDRs)).
    - (d) Logistic Assistance Office (LAO)/Logistic Assistance Representative (LAR) Reports.
    - (e) Technical Field Reports (TFR).
    - (f) Fielded System Reviews (FSR).
    - (g) Equipment Report of Discrepancy (ROD).
    - (h) Development test and operation test data (DT/OT).
    - (i) DD Form 1225 (Storage Quality Control Reports).
    - (j) Logistic support analysis records (LSARs).
    - (k) Sample Data Collection (SDC) Reports.
  - (2) Equipment acquisition or product improvement, including the evaluation of each proposal for a new system, equipment, or component.
    - (3) Manufacturing technology and related programs.
    - (4) Funded research and development programs.
    - (5) Administration of system programs or projects by the program or project managers.
    - (6) The testing and evaluation done on the equipment, processes, and application techniques within the assigned areas of responsibility. This specifically includes nondestructive testing and evaluation (NDT/NDE) of commercial materiel, equipment, or processes.
    - (7) Acquisition of nondevelopment items, equipment, and systems.
- e. Provide information to and support the weapons systems managers.
- f. Establish and maintain the Center of Excellence for CPC at MTL in cooperation with the MSCs.
- g. Assure that CPC technical information for Army materiel will

include necessary safety, health, and environmental protection requirements.

*h.* Conduct surveys as specified in paragraph 3–8.

## **2–6. Commanding General, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)**

The CG, TRADOC will—

*a.* Include corrosion and deterioration control considerations in the LSA process early in the materiel acquisition/development phase.

*b.* Include corrosion training (both initial and follow-on skill) for appropriate military and civilian storage/maintenance/supply and maintenance support/packaging specialists concerning the causes of corrosion, detection, and corrective and preventive measures. This training will include the proper packaging and preservation of unserviceable but repairable items of materiel being returned for maintenance.

*c.* Develop the curriculums for advanced individual training (AIT) of appropriate personnel in CPC as an expansion skill. These personnel can then become a more effective part of a system's maintenance team.

*d.* Ensure that appropriate course curriculums and training materials reflect the current CPC information available from USAMC as well as from industry and academia. Included in all corrosion training courses will be the necessary safety, health, and environmental requirements related to the technical content of the training being provided.

*e.* Disseminate training materials to all participating commands, and furnish, on request, the following to Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCQA–E, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 22233–0001:

(1) Copies of CPC training materials.

(2) Subsequent major revisions that reflect the incorporation of additional or advanced technical corrosion data or the development of new corrosion courses.

*f.* Address CPC requirements in appropriate tables of organization and equipment (TOE) to identify skill levels for program implementation and management in the field.

*g.* Ensure compatibility with nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) contamination survivability for Army materiel as described in AR 70–71.

## **2–7. Commanding generals of major Army commands, Chief of the U.S. Army Reserve (USAR), and Chief of the National Guard Bureau (NGB)**

The MACOM, USAR, and NGB commanders will establish and maintain an effective command level program. Each commander/chief will (as applicable)—

*a.* Appoint from internal sources a CPC manager with a technical background to administer the command-level program.

*b.* Ensure that all subordinate command activities understand and fulfill their responsibilities under the command program.

*c.* Program, budget, and fund for the personnel, facilities, and other resources needed to run the command program.

*d.* Develop a plan that will include corrosion control related tasks or projects proposed to support the CPC Program.

*e.* Participate in and provide host support to USAMC survey teams based on established survey schedules.

*f.* Propose and manage training for maintenance, storage, and technical personnel and ensure that their subsequent assignments are appropriate to make full use of this training.

*g.* Ensure that host-tenant agreements include funding for support and training in CPC as appropriate.

*h.* Review and adjust the various periodic system inspection cycles based on operational and environmental factors, to prevent equipment deficiencies due to corrosion.

*i.* Ensure that the CPC Program complies with EPA and OSHA standards.

*j.* Review subordinate command publications that implement the program.

*k.* Recommend changes to publications, such as technical manuals (TMs), technical bulletins (TBs), and service supportability standards (SSS) to clarify delineation of corrosion duties for the operator, unit, intermediate direct support/general support (DS/GS) and depot levels of maintenance.

*l.* Ensure that Army equipment operators and maintenance personnel in the field are motivated and trained to identify and report corrosion and recognize the importance of employing prescribed corrosion control practices.

*m.* Ensure that deficiency reports (SF 368, SF 364, and DD Form 1225) on systems and equipment involving corrosion are submitted as specified in DAPam 738–750, DA Pam 738–751, AR 735–11–2, and AR 735–110. A copy of the report should be provided to the appropriate MACOM CPC manager for assignment and subsequent resolution, action, and feedback by the appropriate USAMC major subordinate command (MSC).

*n.* Participate in the USAMC command surveys. These officials will assist in determining areas that require improved corrosion control and recommend evaluation of specific systems, equipment, or components susceptible to corrosion damage. They will propose action to USAMC, act on assigned action items, and submit quarterly status reports to USAMC until USAMC determines the action complete.

## **Chapter 3 Implementation and Procedural Guidance**

### **3–1. Design**

CPC will be achieved by incorporation of the latest state-of-the-art corrosion control technology as determined by logistic support analysis in the original equipment design, in the manufacturing, in all levels of maintenance, in supply, and in the storage processes. The objective is to minimize corrosion by using design and manufacturing practices that address selection of materials; coatings and surface treatments; production processes; process specifications; system geometry; material limitations; environmental extremes; storage and ready conditions; preservation and packaging requirements; and repairs, overhaul, and spare parts requirements. Design concepts will reflect realistic environments and resource availability as determined by LSA.

### **3–2. Testing**

Project managers (PMs) and developers will assure that appropriate issues for testing that are related to corrosion are included in all test programs so that corrosion problems will be detected and repaired prior to production of the system. Testing will include exposure and performance tests in natural and accelerated environments where corrosion is most likely to occur.

### **3–3. Management**

MACOMs, the USAR, and the Army National Guard will carry out aggressive and effective programs to control material deterioration and corrosion. This requires implementation of the LSA process early in the acquisition/development phase. CPC will be considered as a significant factor in design and in such ILS elements as maintenance, TMs, and training; allocation of sufficient resources in program planning, programming, and budgeting for CPC; establishment of a program for periodic evaluation of corrosion prevention actions during development and acquisition of prototypes and the production and deployment of hardware. CPC will be incorporated into the LSA process; the performance work statements (PWSs); and development, acquisition, and maintenance contracts; and then will be tracked throughout the systems' life cycles. Contractor capability to carry out the contract requirements will be addressed in the source selection process. All corrosion control requirements in contracts, in-house design, manufacturing, as well as in depot and field operations will be complied with strictly. CPC design practices will be addressed at design and program reviews.

Field reporting procedures will be revised to include corrosion-control and utilization of required extracts from data banks to assure a "closed-loop" system among the user, the acquisition manager, and the contractor.

### 3-4. Maintenance

The corrosion control efforts will continue into field deployment. For each system and equipment item, TMs, TBs, and SSSs will contain corrosion inspection requirements and techniques for preventing and controlling corrosion. The manuals also will contain approved repair procedures. All personnel detecting corrosion, or repairing or replacing corroded parts will report corrosion related problems and costs, using SF 364, SF 368, or DA Form 2415 (Ammunition Condition Report (ACR)), as required by DA Pam 738-750, DA Pam 738-751, or AR 735-110.

### 3-5. Training

Training of design engineers, product assurance and test specialists, operators, and maintenance and packaging personnel is an essential ingredient in the identification and control of corrosion. Therefore, TRADOC and USAMC will develop corrosion control training programs that will assure that adequate numbers of both military and civilian personnel are trained in CPC to implement the program. These persons must have knowledge of the types and the causes of corrosion, the ability to detect and recognize corrosion, and the expertise to select and implement preventative measures.

### 3-6. Awareness

The achievement of effective corrosion control is enhanced by heightened awareness and understanding of the corrosion problem. This requires the establishment of MACOM awareness and motivational programs to supplement formal training. To ensure awareness, the following procedures will apply when TMs are to be published for equipment. The TM will include an appendix or chapter that covers CPC for that equipment. This part of the TM will have specific details and procedures to include national stock numbers; unit of issue; nomenclature of coatings; preservatives; abrasive materials; papers; tools; brushes; and applicators that will be used by equipment operators-users. When specific methods are required to remove corrosion and/or apply coatings, paints, and preservatives, these methods will be—

- a. Explained in this part of the technical manual; for example, immediate touch up procedures and paint substitutes.
- b. Updated for equipment in the field as appropriate.

### 3-7. Control efforts

a. Materiel developer corrosion control efforts will be described in the respective system concept papers (SCPs) and decision coordinating papers (DCPs). This information should appear in those sections that address operating and support (O&S) costs and reliability, availability, and maintainability (RAM). The SCPs and DCPs will be reviewed in conjunction with materiel user planning for corrosion control during Defense System Acquisition Review Councils (DSARCs), Defense Acquisition Boards (DAB), and in-process reviews (IPRs).

b. The planning and implementation of effective CPC efforts by both the materiel user and developer will be a criterion for the transition to the next acquisition phase; for example, proceeding from full-scale development to production.

### 3-8. Command surveys

a. A survey of continental United States (CONUS) and outside the continental United States (OCONUS) based Army divisions, separate combat brigades (including Alaska and Panama), depots, the USAR, and the ARNG will be conducted at least every 4 years. Surveys may be scheduled by USAMC to coincide with the Command Logistics Review Team (CLRT) program, during installation "umbrella week," or at the request of military commanders.

b. The survey team may consist of representatives from USAMC MSCs, the MTL, the Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity

(AMSAA), the Materiel Readiness Support Activity (MRSA), the host command, and other organizations when necessary.

c. The team will—

(1) Visit installations, depots, and activities to survey the condition of aircraft, communications and electronics equipment, missiles, munitions, non-tactical vehicles, combat vehicles, tactical vehicles, mobility equipment, support equipment, watercraft, floating equipment, and, if necessary, prepositioned war reserve materiel (PWRM), including prepositioning ships (PREPOS).

(2) Provide an entrance briefing to the commander of the installation or activity being visited. All equipment items, CPC maintenance procedures, facilities, and maintenance scheduling personnel that the CPC maintenance team wishes to survey will be identified. The briefing should provide the commander with an overview of the CPC Program and indicate how the results of the survey will be used.

(3) Record the examinations of all equipment visually, with photographs or videotape or both. Where possible, samples of recurring problems should be collected for better evaluation. Points of contact (POCs) or persons with knowledge on the corrosion problems should be identified and noted in the survey report. Appropriate major subordinate command team members will coordinate with their team manager for proper release of samples desired.

(4) Evaluate CPC Program management, CPC procedures (plating, painting, cleaning, stripping, and preservation), and equipment maintenance facilities. The team will discuss corrosion problems with operations and maintenance personnel and provide guidance and assistance in solving corrosion problems.

(5) Place emphasis on identification and reporting of corrosion prone areas of vehicles, systems, and facilities and determine the cause of the corrosion problem.

(6) Compile the results of the survey, with each member preparing general comments and specific action items in their assigned area of survey responsibility.

(7) Make note of CPC awareness, training, wash facilities, cleaning and stripping compounds in use, paint facilities, repair procedures, products in use, and any deficiencies in surveyed organizational capabilities in CPC.

(8) Provide an exit briefing to the commander if requested.

(9) Write a survey report within a 30-day period and distribute it to the responsible activity for resolution as well as to Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCQA-E, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 22333-0001.

(10) Schedule activities to ensure that host installation commanders are afforded maximum notification of planned visits, including the identification of support/assistance required.

d. The USAMC designated team chief will brief the surveyed MACOM, DCSLOG/G4 (or equivalent), and the DCSLOG representative on the results of the survey. The team chief will prepare and distribute a formal survey report that assigns specific action items to the responsible activities for resolution.

e. Action activities will provide their proposed action and milestones to Commander, USAMC, ATTN: AMCQA-E, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, ALEX VA 22333-0001, within 60 days after receipt of the report. The status of the action will be reported quarterly to USAMC until the problem has been resolved.

f. USAMC will provide feedback of survey results to the proper agencies so that the results may be considered for use in existing and future systems.

### 3-9. Funding

MACOMs and USAR and ARNG staff agencies will fund their participation in the DCSLOG meetings and command surveys from within their operating budgets.

## **Appendix A References**

### **Section I Required Publications**

#### **AR 70-71**

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Contamination Survivability of Army Materiel. (Cited in para 2-6g.)

#### **AR 420-49**

Heating, Energy Selection and Fuel Storage, Distribution and Dispensing System. (Cited in para 1-5.)

#### **AR 735-110**

Supply Operations Manual Volume I, Distribution System Procedures. (Cited in paras 2-7 and 3-4.)

#### **DA Pam 738-750**

The Army Maintenance Management System. (Cited in paras 2-7m and 3-4.)

#### **DA Pam 738-751**

Functional Users Manual for the Army Maintenance Management System—Aviation. (Cited in paras 2-7m and 3-4.)

#### **TM 5-811-7**

Electrical Design, Cathodic Protection, Corrosion Control. (Cited in para 1-5.)

### **Section II Related Publications**

A related publication is merely a source of additional information. The user does not have to read it to understand this regulation.

#### **AR 11-11**

War Reserves Stockage Level, Army.

#### **AR 58-1**

Motor Transportation: Management, Acquisition, and Use of Administrative Motor Vehicles.

#### **AR 70-1**

Army Research, Development, and Acquisition.

#### **AR 70-10**

Test and Evaluation During Development and Acquisition of Material.

#### **AR 335-15**

Management Information Control System.

#### **AR 700-15**

Packaging of Materiel.

#### **AR 700-88**

Commercial Design Vehicles FFC Class 2300.

#### **AR 700-127**

Integrated Logistic Support.

#### **AR 702-3**

Army Materiel System Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability.

#### **AR 702-7**

Reporting of Product Quality Deficiencies Across Component Lines.

#### **AR 702-7-1**

Reporting of Product Quality Deficiencies Within the U.S. Army.

#### **AR 702-9**

Production Testing of Army Materiel.

#### **AR 702-10**

Post Testing of Army Materiel.

#### **AR 702-11**

Army Quality Program.

#### **AR 708-1**

Cataloguing and Supply Management Data.

#### **AR 725-50**

Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System.

#### **AR 735-5**

Accounting for Lost, Damaged, or Destroyed Property.

#### **AR 735-11-2**

Reporting of Item and Packaging Discrepancies.

#### **AR 746-1**

Packaging of Army Materiel for Shipment and Storage.

#### **AR 750-1**

Army Materiel Maintenance Concepts and Policy.

#### **AR 750-58**

Painting Camouflage, Painting and Marking Army Materiel.

#### **MIL-HDBK-729**

Corrosion and Corrosion Prevention, Metals.

#### **MIL-STD-171D**

Finishing of Metal and Wood Surfaces.

#### **MIL-STD-186D**

Protective Finishing Systems for Rockets, Guided Missiles Support Equipment, and Related Materiel.

#### **MIL-STD-753B**

Corrosion Resistant Steel Parts, Sampling, Inspection, and Testing for Surface Passivation.

#### **MIL-STD-1388-1A**

Logistic Support Analysis.

#### **MIL-STD-1388-2A**

DOD Requirements for a Logistic Support Analysis Record.

#### **MIL-STD-1516A**

Unified Code for Coating and Finishes for DOD Materials.

#### **MIL-STD-1521B**

Technology Reviews and Audits for Systems Equipment and Component Computer Programs.

#### **TB 43-0213**

Rustproofing Procedures for Trucks.

#### **TM 38-230-1**

Packaging of Materiel Preservation (Vol I).

#### **TM 38-230-2**

Packaging of Materiel Packing (Vol II).

#### **TM 38-450**

Storage and Maintenance of Prepositioned Materiel Configured to Unit Sets.

#### **TM 38-600**

Management of Administrative Use Motor Vehicles.



**TM 43-0105**

Corrosion Control for Army Aircraft.

**TM 55-1500-328-25**

Aeronautical Equipment Maintenance Management Policies and Procedures.

**TM 55-1500-343-23**

Tri-Service Manual, Avionics Cleaning and Prevention/Control.

**TM 55-1500-345-23**

Painting and Marking of Army Aircraft.

**Section III****Referenced Forms****DA Form 2415**

Ammunition Condition Report

**DD Form 1225**

Storage Quality Control Reports.

**SF 364**

Equipment Improvement Recommendation

**SF 368**

Quality Deficiency Reports

## **Glossary**

### **Section I Abbreviations**

#### **ACR**

Ammunition Condition Report

#### **AIT**

advanced individual training

#### **AMDF**

Army Master Data File

#### **AMSAA**

Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity

#### **ARNG**

Army National Guard

#### **ASARC**

Army System Acquisition Review Council

#### **ASARDA**

Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

#### **CARC**

chemical agent resistant coating

#### **COE**

Chief of Engineers

#### **CG**

commanding general

#### **CLRT**

Command Logistics Review Team

#### **CONUS**

continental United States

#### **CPC**

corrosion prevention and control

#### **DA**

Department of the Army

#### **DAB**

Defense Acquisition Board

#### **DCP**

decision coordinating paper

#### **DCSLOG**

Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

#### **DCSPER**

Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel

#### **DOD**

Department of Defense

#### **DS**

direct support

#### **DSARC**

Defense System Acquisition Review Council

#### **DT/OT**

development test/operational test

#### **EIR**

equipment improvement recommendation

#### **EPA**

Environmental Protection Agency

#### **EUSA**

Eighth U.S. Army

#### **FMT**

field maintenance technician

#### **FORSCOM**

Forces Command

#### **FSR**

fielded system review

#### **GS**

general support

#### **HQDA**

Headquarters, Department of Army

#### **HSC**

U.S. Army Health Services Command

#### **ILS**

integrated logistic support

#### **IPR**

in-process review

#### **JMSNS**

justification for major systems new start

#### **LAO**

Logistic Assistance Office

#### **LAR**

Logistic Assistance Representative

#### **LSA**

logistic support analysis

#### **LSAR**

logistic support analysis records

#### **MACOM**

major Army command

#### **MMIP**

maintenance management improvement program

#### **MRSA**

Materiel Readiness Support Activity

#### **MSC**

major subordinate command

#### **MTL**

Materials Technology Laboratory

#### **MTMC**

Military Traffic Management Command

#### **NATO**

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

#### **NBC**

nuclear, biological, and chemical

#### **NDT/NDE**

nondestructive testing and evaluation

#### **NGB**

National Guard Bureau

#### **O&S**

operating and support

#### **OCONUS**

outside continental United States

#### **OSHA**

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

#### **PM**

program manager

#### **POC**

point of contact

#### **PREPOS**

prepositioning ships

#### **PWRM**

prepositioned war reserve materiel

#### **PWS**

performance work statement

#### **QDR**

quality deficiency report

#### **RAM**

reliability, availability, and maintainability

#### **ROD**

report of discrepancy

#### **SARDA**

Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition)

#### **SCP**

system concept paper

#### **SDC**

sample data collection

#### **SOW**

statement of work

#### **SQCR**

Storage Quality Control Report

#### **SSS**

storage serviceability standard

#### **STANAG**

Standardization Agreement

#### **TB**

technical bulletin

#### **TFR**

technical field report

**TIR**

Test Incident Report

**TM**

technical manual

**TOE**

table of organization and equipment

**TRADOC**

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command

**TSG**

The Surgeon General

**USAMC**

U.S. Army Materiel Command

**USAR**

U.S. Army Reserve

**USAREUR**

U.S. Army, Europe

**WESTCOM**

Western Command

**Section II****Terms****Army Corrosion Prevention and Control Program**

A planned and organized effort to limit the damage to any system or equipment, due to exposure to corrosive conditions, during its operational life cycle.

**Corrosion/deterioration**

The impairment, degradation, or damage of materials (metallic and nonmetallic) as a result of exposure to a natural or induced environment due to the individual or combined effects of chemical, electrochemical, biological, or physical attacks on the material.

**Corrosion/deterioration control**

The effort to reduce or prevent the damage of materials from corrosion by proper and timely identification, isolation, documentation, and implementation of appropriate corrective action.

**Corrosion/deterioration prevention**

Those efforts to deter or resist the development of corrosion through—

*a.* The use of effectual equipment design, materials selection, finishes, and processes.

*b.* The application and maintenance of protective coating systems during the entire life cycle of the equipment or system.

*c.* The implementation of a thorough test program aimed at identifying corrosion-prone materials/designs and making suggested improvements during the acquisition cycle, to include exposure and operation in natural field/accelerated environments where corrosion is most likely to occur.

*d.* The implementation of regular corrosion inspections, to include the cleaning and

the maintenance painting of systems and equipment.

*e.* The awareness of the need to avoid conditions that induce corrosion, such as preventing water retention or exposure to particulates, acids, or dissimilar metals, plus chemical compound treatments.

*f.* The prompt treatment and maintenance of corroded equipment.

*g.* The use of protective packaging and preservation techniques during the shipping and storage of equipment and component systems.

**Corrosion susceptibility**

The tendency for a given material, after it has been exposed over a period of time to an operating environment, to corrode and adversely affect a system or equipment.

**Umbrella Week**

A FORSCOM designated week (5 working days) set aside by the installation commander to accommodate or support outside visitors so as to minimize disruption of normal post and unit activities.

There are no special terms.

**UNCLASSIFIED**

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